Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 8 and 9 have been cancelled, and claims 4 and 7 have been amended. Support for these amendments is provided for example in Figs. 3 and 6, and their accompanying descriptions in the specification, and paragraphs [0043], [0064], and [0065] of the published specification. (It should be noted that references herein to the specification and drawings are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention to the referenced embodiments.)

Fig. 6 and paragraph [0064] of the published specification disclose establishing a session for packet transfer between a mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) and a serving GPRS node (SGSN), through predetermined steps, using "Activate PDP Context Request," "Radio Access Bearer Setup," "Activate ADP Context Response," and so on.

Furthermore, Fig. 6 of the published specification shows that a mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE), after having established a session for packet transfer between an SGSN and the mobile communication terminal apparatus, transmits information related to internal server access to the SGSN.

Furthermore, the phrase "in FIG 6." in paragraph [0065] of the published specification refers to the situation where a session for packet transfer is established between a mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) and an SGSN and where information related to internal server access is transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) to the SGSN.

Figs. 3 and 6 and paragraphs [0064] and [0065] of the published specification, therefore, disclose that, where a session for packet transfer is established between a mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) and an SGSN and information related to internal server access is transmitted form the mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) to the SGSN, when the mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) accesses an internal server, packets transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus (UE) are transferred directly to the internal server via a Node B or an RNC without involving the SGSN.

The above-noted subject matter disclosed in the specification accords with the subject matter now recited in claims 4 and 7.

Claims 4, 7, 8, and 9 were rejected, under 35 USC § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Fujino (US 7,319,676) in view of Koshino et al. (US 7,363,341). To the extent that these rejections may be deemed applicable to the amended claims presented herein, the Applicant respectfully traverses as follows.

Claim 4 now defines a packet communication method in which a radio network control apparatus transmits information, relating to an internal server access and received from a mobile communication terminal apparatus, to a serving general packet radio service support node.

The Office Action proposes that Fujino discloses this subject matter in column 9, lines 15-24 (see Office Action page 4, lines 9-14).

In the cited material, Fujino discloses that registered location information of a mobile station is communicated from a home location register to an SGSN (see Fujino col. 9, lines 25-27). And, Fujino discloses that the registered location information of the mobile station is the mobile station's IP address (see Fujino col. 4, lines 43-45).

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A mobile station IP address is not information relating to an internal server. Moreover, Fujino does not disclose communicating this mobile station IP address from a mobile station to an SGSN via a radio network control apparatus; instead, Fujino discloses communicating the IP address directly from a home location register to an SGSN.

Thus, it is submitted that Fujino does not disclose the Applicant's claimed subject matter of a radio network control apparatus that transmits information, relating to an internal server access and received from a mobile communication terminal apparatus, to a serving general packet radio service support node. And Koshino is not cited in the Office Action for supplementing the teachings of Fujino in this regard.

Moreover, as generally recited in amended claims 4 and 7, features of the claimed invention include, when a mobile communication terminal apparatus accesses an internal server while a session for packet transfer is established between a serving GPRS support node and the mobile communication terminal apparatus, a radio network control apparatus that transmits information, that relates to internal server access and that is transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus, to the serving GPRS support node and transfers packets, that are for an internal server and that are transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus, directly to the internal server, without involving the serving GPRS support node.

The above-noted features of the claimed invention provide an advantage that, given that the serving GPRS support node receives, in advance, information related to internal server access and, after this, knows that packets to be transmitted from the mobile communication terminal to the internal server will be transferred directly to the internal server, without going through the

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serving GPRS support node, so the serving GPRS support node will not release a radio access bearer even when packets are not transferred to the serving GPRS support node.

"Information related to internal sever access" according to the Applicant's claimed invention includes information indicating that a radio network control apparatus transfers packets, that are for an internal server and that are received from a mobile communication terminal apparatus, directly to the internal server.

It is submitted that the applied references do not disclose the Applicant's claimed subject matter of, when a mobile communication terminal apparatus accesses an internal server while a session for packet transfer is established between a serving GPRS support node and the mobile communication terminal apparatus, a radio network control apparatus that transmits information, that relates to internal server access and that is transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus to the serving GPRS support node, and transfers packets, that are for an internal server and that are transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus, directly to the internal server, without involving the serving GPRS support node.

The Office Action proposes that Fujino discloses receiving, in a serving general packet radio service support node, information related to an internal server access transmitted from a mobile communication terminal apparatus and communicated through a base station apparatus and a radio network control apparatus (see Office Action page 4, lines 9-13). However, Fujino discloses that when a connection request from a mobile terminal is transferred from an RNC, an SGSN buffers the data packet and acquires the registered location information of the destination mobile terminal directly from a home location register (HLR) (see Fujino col. 9, lines 15-24).

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Thus, the Office Action correlates Fujino's disclosed registered location information with the claimed information related to internal server access.

However, Fujino's registered location information bears no relationship to the Applicant's claimed information related to internal server access. The reason is explained in detail below.

Fujino discloses the three operations of RNC return operation (see Fujino Figs. 2 and 3 and col. 6, line 16, through col. 7, line 8), SGSN return operation (see Figs. 4 and 5 and col. 7 line 9, through col. 8, line 10), and GGSN return operation (see Figs. 6 and 7 and col. 8, lines 11-64).

SGSN return operation refers to an operation of sending packets transmitted from an MS to another MS via an SGSN. In Fujino's SGSN return operation, a Create PDP Context Request is transmitted from an SGSN to an RNC to form a GTP tunnel (see col. 7, lines 43-46). This formation of a GTP tunnel is equivalent to the above-noted operation of the claimed invention of establishing a session for packet transfer between a mobile communication terminal apparatus and a serving GPRS support node.

Fujino's SGSN return operation includes a process in which an SGSN receives a connection request from a mobile terminal and acquires the registered location information of the destination mobile terminal directly from an HLR. In other words, Fujino's registered location information is required when packet communication is performed via an SGSN.

By contrast with this, the Applicant's claimed information related to internal server access is required when packet communication is performed without involving an SGSN, as mentioned earlier.

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In addition, Fujino's registered location information provides the IP address of a mobile terminal (see Fujino col. 4, lines 43-45) and, unlike the claimed information related to internal server access, does not indicate that packets that are for an internal server and are transmitted from a mobile communication terminal apparatus directly to the internal server from a radio network control apparatus.

Furthermore, Fujino's registered location information is acquired by an SGSN, directly from an HLR, without involving an RNC (see, Fujino Figs, 4 and 5 and col. 9 lines 15-24). By contrast with this, the claimed information related to internal server access is transmitted from a terminal apparatus to an SGSN via an RNC.

Fujino's registered location information, thus, bears no relationship to the claimed information related to internal server access. Fujino discloses nothing that is equivalent to this particular kind of claimed information.

Koshino discloses, in Fig. 1, a mobile terminal 10 that communicates a packet to a base transceiver station 20, base transceiver station 20 communicates the packet to a base station controller (e.g., RNC) 30, and base station controller 30 communicates the packet through a network 80 (i.e., a private in-radio access network (RAN) 80) to a local content server 40 (e.g., an internal server of in-RAN 80) (see Koshino, col. 4, lines 35-49 and 57-59, col. 9, lines 8-19 and 28-30, and col. 10, lines 20-22).

Thus, Koshino also discloses nothing similar to the Applicant's claimed information related to internal server access.

In view of the above, the Applicant respectfully submits that the above-noted features of the claimed invention, that is -- when a mobile communication terminal apparatus accesses an

internal server while a session for packet transfer is established between a serving GPRS support node and the mobile communication terminal apparatus, a radio network control apparatus transmits information, that relates to internal server access and that is transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus to the serving GPRS support node, and transfers packets that are for the internal server and that are transmitted from the mobile communication terminal apparatus directly to the internal server, without involving the serving GPRS support node -- is non-obvious over the individual or combined teachings of Fujino and Koshino.

Accordingly, the Applicant submits that even if Fujino and Koshino were combined as proposed in the Office Action, the result still would lack the above-noted features of claim 4, and thus, these references, considered individually or in combination, do not render obvious claim 4. Independent claim 7 now similarly recites the above-mentioned subject matter distinguishing method claim 4 from the applied references, but with respect to an apparatus. Therefore, allowance of claims 4 and 7 is considered to be warranted.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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